Perovskite Adsorbents for Warm-Gas Arsenic and Phosphorus Removal

Erick J. Schutte, Dave A. Gribble, Jr., Sara L. Rolfe, Douglas S. Jack

Project Objectives

- Formulate and synthesize perovskite-based adsorbents containing elements that very strongly bind arsenic and phosphorus, two elements known to irreversibly poison nickel catalysts in SOFCs.
- ➤ Demonstrate rapid uptake of arsenic and phosphorus by the adsorbents.
- ➤ Demonstrate retention of arsenic and phosphorus by the adsorbents under high-pressure steam at temperatures ranging from 250-400°C.

Project Goals

- >Reduce arsenic and phosphorus in gas streams from ppmv to low ppbv quantities.
- >Employ synthetic water gas shift mixtures during testing.
- ➤ Operate reactor at pressures between ambient and 5 Bar.
- ➤ Operate reactor at temperatures between 250-450°C.

Key Results

- ➤ Preferred sorbents demonstrated As and P adsorption efficiencies as high as 73% versus 47% for a commercial Cu/ZnO material.
- ➤ Preferred sorbents demonstrated As and P adsorption capacities as high as 4.5% versus 1.0% for a commercial Cu/ZnO material.
- ▶Preferred sorbents contain no Noble metals and are projected to cost <\$5/lb.</p>
- *All data acquired at ambient pressure and 300°C using an argon sweep stream containing 300-800 ppm As and 30–250 ppm P flowing at 2,000 hr⁻¹.

General Background

1. Why Arsenic and Phosphorus?

- ➤ Affect ability of Ni in SOFCs to promote electrochemical reactions.
 - ➤ Binding on Ni surface reduces active sites for H₂ and CO adsorption and inhibits dissociation of H₂.

➤ Affect the electrical conductivity in SOFCs

As and P form irreversible Ni-As and Ni-P solid phases which leads to a loss of electrical percolation in anode support.

➤ DOE Polishing Filter Technical Targets

➤ Arsenic and Phosphorus - <20 ppbv➤ Sulfur - <60 ppbv

2. What's Eltron's Answer?

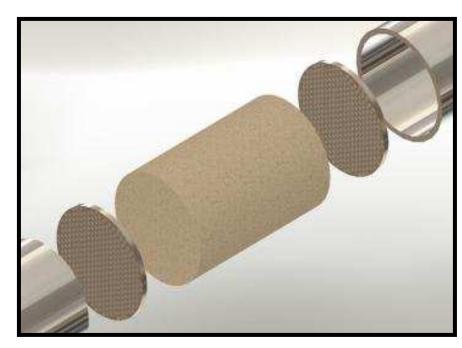
- ➤ Focus on incorporating metals which form stable arsenides and phosphides into Perovskite (ABO₃) based materials.
- ➤ Multiple A-site (large metal cation) and/or B-site (small) atoms leading to ordered and disordered variants and some
- ➢ High oxygen mobility, and thus the lower stability of oxides, within Perovskite structures increases driving force for formation of M-As and M-P solid phases on adsorbents.



Reactor Designs and Construction

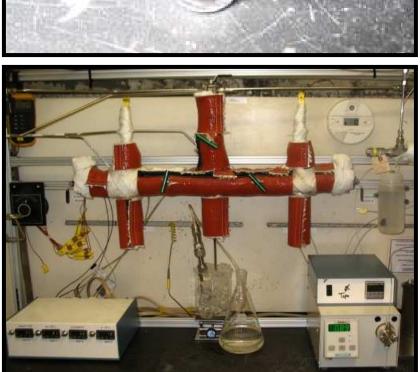
▶ Breakthrough Reactor

- >Employ Elemental Elemental Arsenic and Phosphorus.
- **≻** Vaporize Elements, Use Inert Sweep Gas.
- **➢ Ni-coated Coupons both Pre and Post-Sorbent Bed.**









≻High Pressure/Synthesis Gas Reactor

- ➤ Same Testing Strategy as Breakthrough Reactor
- **Capable of Handling 1-5 Atm Pressure**
- **Capable of Employing Simulated Syn-Gas Stream w/**



Testing Results and Issues

≻Successes

- ➤ Synthesized and Characterized 16 Perovskite and Perovskite-like Adsorbents.
- ➤ Preferred Sorbents Left No Trace of Ni on Post-Reactor Coupon.
- ➤ Preferred Sorbents Out-Performed Commercial Cu/ZnO Sorbent.

▶ Primary Issues to Be Resolved

- **➢ Contaminant Control Difficulty in Generating Consistent Concentrations of As and P.**
- ➤ Quantifiable Data Refining Techniques for Quantifying Post-Reactor As and P Concentrations Possible.

Solutions and Future Plans

> Reactor and Instrumentation Upgrades

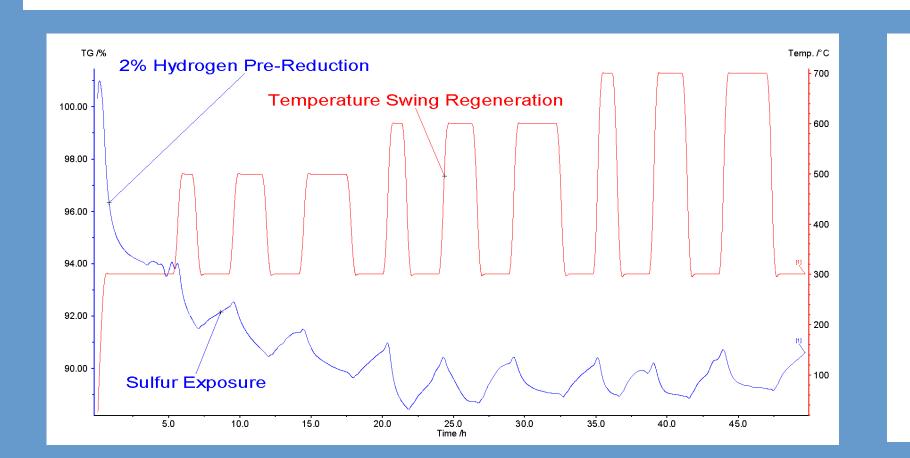
- ➤ More Precise Flow Control with Arsine and Phosphine Gas
- ➤ Novel Detection System Capable of Measuring As and P Below 20ppbv
- >Arsenic Sensor Installed Post-Reactor

≻Phase II Focus

- **≻Simulated Syn-Gas Stream w/Steam Addition**
- ➤ Sulfur Addition (H₂S)
- **▶**Independent Testing for SOFC Protection by Leading SOFC Company
- **➢ Pilot Plant Sorbent Scale-Up and Evaluation by Commercial Sorbent Production Company**

<u>Acknowledgements</u>

Support from the U.S. Department of Energy, Small Business Innovation Research Program DE-SC0000871, Perovskite Adsorbents for Warm-Gas Arsenic and Phosphorus Removal DE-FG02-07ER84666, Perovskite Adsorbents for Warm-Gas Removal of Sulfur





4600 Nautilus Court South Boulder, CO 80301